

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of \$1.00 per line per month.

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THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.

The statistical tables, as just published by the British Government, give the subjoined list of the principal national debts, with the date to which each is made up. The calculations are made on a gold basis:

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, A. M.

A DELICATE CASE.

On the 15th instant a man named John Hopewell, residing on Lampton street, was arrested at the instance of his step-daughter, Mary Warr, a girl of seventeen, who accused him of the heinous crime of forcibly violating her person. Hopewell was admitted to bail and the case was transferred from the City Court to the Magistrate's Court. The affidavit of the girl, upon which Hopewell was arrested, and her subsequent testimony, left no room to question the guilt of her incestuous stepfather. So strong was the sympathy for the girl and the indignation against Hopewell among her neighbors, that on Friday night of last week a body of them went to Hopewell's house ready to hang him. Somehow he was advised of their plot and fled. He remained in concealment until Tuesday last, when the case was called for trial before Justices Clement and Matlack. Strange to relate, on being called to the witness stand, the girl altogether contradicted her original story and testified that her stepfather had frequently had illicit connections with her, but not against her will. Could anything be more utterly revolting. This confession of course led to the immediate discharge of the prisoner. But isn't it a shame that such a monster in human form should go unpunished of justice. He can never make just reparation for his awful crime outside the walls of a penitentiary. It is not at all probable that he will be tolerated in any decent community where his base, inhuman deed is known.

THE COAL FAMINE.

Since our last reference to the coal market the stock has dwindled down pretty low, but there is a prospect that it will rise again to-day. Several of our dealers have already ordered and bought a portion of the coal lying at West Louisville, which is owned by Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Pittsburg, who designed it for the New Orleans market. A force of thirty or forty men went down yesterday to lighten up the coalboats and bring them to the city wharf. It is expected that they will arrive today, and that the coal will be offered for sale at forty cents per bushel. This will relieve the market for a short while at least. We also learn that five barges of Coal River Canal coal, a very superior article, are en route from Cincinnati, and will perhaps reach this port to-day. These barges contain four thousand bushels each. If it should be sold to dealers at a reasonable price, our citizens may consider themselves fortified against the winter. King for some time to come.

DEADLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

William Fawcett, mail agent on the Nashville road, informs us that a man named Donovan met with a horrible accident at Bowling Green about seven o'clock yesterday morning. The man was engaged in blasting rock on a street near the railroad depot. He had ignited the fuse of a blast but it failed to explode at the right time; he returned to the spot, and while attempting to re-light the fuse, the charge exploded, and scalded the head and body of the poor man in a shocking manner. When the train for this city passed the depot, he was said to be in a dying condition.

TABLEAU AND MUSIC.

Some of our most talented lady and gentlemen amateurs will appear in a select musical and scenic entertainment at St. Louis Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the poor. Among others, the following tableaux will be represented: Execution of Mary Stuart, the Bride of Lammermoor, Squeaker's School, Rowena and Rebecca, from Ivanhoe, Judah, Polish Exiles, Greek Patriarch, Gaudian Angel. The exhibition will be diversified by choice selections of vocal and instrumental music. Such an entertainment for such a beneficent purpose deserves the highest success. The hall will doubtless be filled to overflowing.

SARAH SCHULZ EXHIBITION.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given in the church on the corner of Eighth and Rowan streets this evening for the purpose of getting funds to make necessary improvements on the Sunday-school. The pupils will be aided by Messrs. Enoch Breeding and James L. Rube, who will give some of their best dramatics. The pleasing character of the exhibition and the good object in view should induce a large attendance. Tickets of admission are sold at fifty cents.

RIVER MEN AT THIS PORT.

Deposited at this port have disappeared of an early resumption of navigation. The rise so far has not exceeded eighteen inches, and a higher stage of water than three or three and a half feet is not looked for at present. This will not be sufficient to float our large steamers over the sandbars.

AMONG THE PATENTS GRANTED LAST WEEK.

One to a Jerseyman for "improved" composition for sausages. We have heard of a mixture of red, red, and turpentine as a composition for sausages, but it is not likely that it was ever patented. What the improvement may be we are at a loss to imagine.

A LARGE AND FINE FLOCK OF HOGS FROM CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA.

Received yesterday by W. H. Hamilton & Co. The slaughter of the innocent swine will shortly begin in earnest along the classic shores of Beargrass.

ADVANCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

On the 4th inst., rates on westward bound freights from New York, over the Great South Despatch line, were advanced to \$2.30 on first class, \$1.94 on second class, \$1.59 on third class, and \$1.41 on fourth class.

IT WILL SINCERELY GLADIFY THE FRIENDS OF THE REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER.

The beloved pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, to know that he is fast recovering from his recent illness. He made his appearance upon the streets yesterday.

SIX FINE FREIGHT CARS FOR THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Were received at the Sixth Street landing yesterday by the Ohio Falls Car Works at Jeffersonville. They will be drawn by horses from the levees to the depot.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE MONDAY.

The champion boat, Ed. Wilder, has accepted a challenge from the boat Chas. Krenner to a two-mile race for the champion flag and a pile of greenbacks.

OUR MAIN STREET MERCHANTS DID A RUSHING BUSINESS YESTERDAY.

The avenue was more densely crowded, and more goods were handled than we have noticed for several days.

BEFORE YOU GO FOR AN EDITOR, YOUNG MAN, TAKE A BIG THINK—ARTIST'S WORD.

Misprint for drink. In addition, be sure that the editor you go for is a small man and does not carry a bowie.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.

FALL TROTTING MEETING—SECOND DAY.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE RACES YESTERDAY.

was much larger than on the opening day. The weather was like that of the previous day, clear and bracing. Promptly at the hour the bell rang to bring up the horses for the first race.

THIS WAS THE MILE HEAT, FOR ALL AGES.

and to be run in a few minutes. The race was entered, as follows: T. P. Roach's g. w. k. Thomas, R. A. Alexander's g. w. k. Hermosa, M. O. Townsend's g. g. John Elmore, C. F. Predmore's g. g. Champagne, W. C. McCullister's g. k. Kirkwood, and Wm. Brown's g. k. Sir Walter. At the post-signaling Alexander was the favorite, selling even against the field. Four or five ineffectual attempts to start the race were made, but finally brought up to a line and started at the top of the drum. Alexander took the lead, Townsend second, Roach third, McCullister fourth, Brown fifth, and Predmore last. Predmore's Champagne broke badly, refused to trot, dropped back, and lay in the rear. At the quarter pole Alexander broke up and refused to trot, dropping to the rear with Predmore's fractions. At the half mile pole the horses occupied much the same position as they did in the start except the two who refused to trot. Down the home stretch they came well together, Townsend in the lead closely pressed by McCullister. Townsend won the heat in 2:33, McCullister second, Brown third, Roach fourth. Alexander and Predmore were both distanced.

THE POOLSELLING NOW CHANGED.

Townsend's John Elmore, becoming the favorite, selling even against the field. On the start for the second heat, McCullister's Kirkwood took the lead, Townsend second, Thomas third, and Brown last. At the half-mile pole, Brown went up second, but again lost it. McCullister won this heat in 2:34, Townsend second, Brown third, and Roach last.

THE POOLSELLING NOW BECAME MIXED.

Most of the buyers had been bitten—at least all of those who were buying Alexander at such heavy odds—and the buying was indiscriminate, the only desire seeming to be to get a chance to hedge. At the start Brown had the lead, McCullister second, Townsend third, and Roach fourth. This position was maintained unchanged till beyond the half-mile pole, when Roach took the lead, playing for the heat. McCullister crowded him, but in vain. Roach won the heat in 2:31, McCullister second, Brown third, and Townsend fourth. As Brown had not won one heat in three, he went to the stable, leaving the three horses who had each won one heat to decide the contest.

AT THE START FOR THE FINAL HEAT, McCullister took the lead, Townsend second, and Roach last.

McCullister maintained the lead, winning the heat and race in 2:32, Townsend second, and Roach last.

SUMMARY.

Mile heats for all ages, Jockey Club purse (\$500):

T. P. Roach's g. w. k. Thomas, 1 1 1

R. A. Alexander's g. w. k. Hermosa, 2 2 2

M. O. Townsend's g. g. John Elmore, 3 3 3

C. F. Predmore's g. g. Champagne, 4 4 4

W. C. McCullister's g. k. Kirkwood, 5 5 5

Wm. Brown's g. k. Sir Walter, 6 6 6

Time, 2:32, 2:34, 2:31, 2:33, 2:32, 2:32.

SECOND RACE.

Considerable interest was felt in the second race, which was mile heats for stallions, for the Jockey Club Purse of \$100. For this there were three entries: A. H. Brand's b. s. Brigoli, T. P. Roach's ch. s. American Star, and R. A. Alexander's bl. s. Big Black. At the post-signaling Brand's Brigoli was the favorite, selling even against the field. At the start Roach took the lead, Alexander second, and Brand last. Before reaching the half-mile pole Brand came up second, leaving Alexander third. Before passing under the string for the first mile, which was made by Roach in 2:37, Alexander came up second in 2:38, and Brand third. At the half-mile pole the position was unchanged, but before coming on the home stretch Brand and Alexander again changed positions, but Roach made the second mile in 2:36, winning the heat in 5:13.

THE POOLSELLING NOW CHANGED.

Roach's American Star becoming the favorite against the field at the rate of two to one. At the start for the second heat, Brand's Brigoli was the favorite, selling even against the field. At the start Roach took the lead, Alexander second, and Brand last. Before reaching the half-mile pole Brand came up second, leaving Alexander third. Before passing under the string for the first mile, which was made by Roach in 2:37, Alexander came up second in 2:38, and Brand third. At the half-mile pole the position was unchanged, but before coming on the home stretch Brand and Alexander again changed positions, but Roach made the second mile in 2:36, winning the heat in 5:13.

SUMMARY.

Two mile heats for stallions, Jockey Club purse (\$100):

T. P. Roach's ch. s. American Star, 1 1 1

A. H. Brand's b. s. Brigoli, 2 2 2

R. A. Alexander's bl. s. Big Black, 3 3 3

Time, 5:13, 5:13, 5:13.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

There will be one race to-day, two mile heats for double teams. Purse \$100. For this there are two entries: M. Q. Townsend's Little Joe and mate, and Wm. Brown's Sir Flora and mate. From the evenly-matched speed of these teams there can be expected some exciting sport. We understand also that there will be a foot-race upon the race track. The money has been deposited, and the affair promises to be as exciting as the double-team race.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—In consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss Mary McVicker, the play of Othello could not be produced last evening. This was a keen disappointment to the admirers of Mr. Booth's lago, who were present in large numbers. But, after all, the representation of the tragedy, which was the failure of a more judicious substitution could not have been made. Had the audience been formally consulted in the matter, we feel sure that their enjoyment would not have been more thorough. The play was excellently rendered in all its parts. Great credit is due Miss Isadora Cameron, the leading lady of the theatre, for having committed the text of Julia de Merteuil upon such short notice, and for having presented the character with so much fidelity of conception.

MR. BOOTH WILL TO-NIGHT REPEAT HIS MUCH-LOVED IMPERSONATION OF HAMLET.

It is to-day. The following persons of note registered at the Louisville Hotel yesterday: Col. D. Howard Smith and lady, Franklin; Col. Zeb Ward, Versailles; Capt. Silas F. Miller, Cincinnati; William S. Curry, Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette; W. R. Proctor, of Mammoth Cave.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECT.—John A. Brooks was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, from Webster county, on Saturday, the 26th inst., in place of Dr. J. W. Davidson, deceased.

T. E. FIRES YESTERDAY.

THREE HOUSES PARTIALLY BURNED—LOSS ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Comment was, at all times, to the society of a young married lady.

She has left off all nonsense, and forgotten flirtation, and she has gained from the companionship of her husband, a certain strength of mind, which, tempered by her modesty, enables her to discuss almost any subject with ease. She has a certain where; may dance in the ball room, and talk at the dinner table—the respect due to her position enabling her to be more free in her conversation without fear of remark. In short, if a man wishes for sensible conversation, with gentleness and beauty to lend it a charm, he must look for it in a young married lady.

The "Versailles" is the newest and most original of the cloaks brought out this season.

It is one of the patterns made up of fresh, and without, so distinguished, that established itself at once. It is short and perfectly straight upon the back, but cut with sleeves, in a close, mannequin-shaped dress upon the front. It is made in black velvet, and the embroidery upon it is in a line of black velvet, black quilted satin, and with either fringe or lace. The cost is two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin is responsible for the following:

A good story is told at the expense of a little upon one of our boats which cross the lake. She and her crew, it is said, had commenced dressing in the ladies' cabin, of course. Observing the door to be partially open, she ran against it with her forehead, and fell. She was in an open and shut on the inner side. It was just the reverse, however, and her astonishment was increased when she found herself running half way down the main cabin into a crowd of gentlemen before she could arise to her feet.

ALLEGEDLY, a recent and strange, consisting of a coat or jacket, muff and cap, and also among the novelties. The cap is a sort of Scotch toque with fur-trimmed, very becoming, and the muff a fancy item, consisting of a small bag, with two points, each mounted with the head of the animal.

The new round cloaks are cut quite narrow upon the backs and are more shawl than circular-shaped. The very latest in cloak making, cut in this style, and lined with fur so that it is reversible, and can be worn as a fur cloak or as a cloth cloak. It is also cut in this style, and lined in order to form a band, which is turned up and constitutes the trimming of the cloth.

THE (Gullwing) (Mowry) recently published a singular story, which we reproduced to the effect that a six-months' baby, after crying for some time, exclaimed: "Give me a drink of water!"

Being articulated for the first time. The statement was discredited, but the Mercury reaffirms its truth, giving the account of the child—George Shoemaker—and adds: "A day or two ago, a six-months' baby, after crying for some time, attempted to give him some medicine, but the little fellow refused, with the remark that it was not good, and that he would like to have a drink of water."

VELVET is the stylish wear at present for gentlemen's negligee coats; a warm-haired youth considering himself entirely splendid when arrayed with trowers of black velvet, and a pair of black velvet gloves. There is an unmistakable "gorgeous" air about the youths who affect this costume, but those who mistake for velvet to gamblers and members of the sporting community, really are hardly well enough versed in the art to know whether the last term means any more than the first or not. But this is the case with the velvet, and the ladies admire them excessively.

All ladies know by instinct how the question of questions should be asked, so asked as to make it tell. But very few men know how to ask it gracefully. Love-stricken youths often act oddly on occasions of this kind, and in fact, they are the worst of it, it is those of them who would make the best husbands often spoil their chances by blundering ridiculously at the first time.

For this reason, say, world-harsh fellows, who never stammer, blush, or stammer, and who are perfectly conversant with the subject of matrimony, from unacquaintedness, the lady not discovering until too late that she has mistaken brass for gold.

The great change this winter is to be sleeves. The close sleeve has now a dress coat, and the open sleeve has a dress coat. The sleeve is a hanging sleeve, which has been promising to gain ground for some time, will take shape in November. The sleeve shall find it fastened at the wrist, banded from side to side, open in front, and showing over the wrist a thin, light sleeve. The sleeve is a hanging sleeve, which has been promising to gain ground for some time, will take shape in November. The sleeve shall find it fastened at the wrist, banded from side to side, open in front,

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.)
MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.
The weather moderated last night and is cloudy and calm.
Passed down—Columbia, T. L. McGill, S. Johns and Wm. Childs.
Passed up—Paragon, from White river.
Cotton dull.

EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

Particulars of the Battle of Tivoli.

Garibaldi's Total Rout.

Garibaldi and His Son both Wounded.

Loss of the Revolutionists over 3,000.

Garibaldi Refuses to go to Spezia.

No Collision Between the French and Italian Governments.

Garibaldi's Mind Said to be Affected.

The French Ultimatum Demands the Evacuation of the Papal Territory.

The Bread Riots in England Extending.

The Military Called Out to Suppress Them.

New York, Nov. 6.

The Herald's cable special correspondent from the Papal States to the evening of the 5th says that during the past few days Gen. Garibaldi had concentrated his forces again at former position at Monte-Rotondo. Yesterday afternoon, 3,000 men, Corio, Crispi, and Secord, supporters of his cause, and a formal deputation from the Italian government, arrived at the front. Garibaldi refused, saying he did not value his life in such a cause, and a soldier ought not to count on the aid of his enemies. Signor Corio replied that a General should. The deputation then left the camp.

The morning Garibaldi, with about 3,000 of his command, having two guns, moved for Tivoli to join Nicotera, one of his officers. In the meantime the Papal Zouaves, who were advancing, had taken Tivoli without a shot at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi's forces, however, were this, and were marching toward the same point. When they arrived at Metona they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by two batteries, which attacked them in front and on both flanks. The battle ground was among the hills, with a considerable number of woods. The fighting continued fiercely for over an hour. In the hottest moments of the engagement Garibaldi had to be dragged away from the front.

His troops suffered much loss, and retreated toward Monte-Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Papal army. Here the fight was renewed and continued for over two hours, when the Garibaldians retreated to a position near the village of Tivoli. It is believed that General Garibaldi lost 300 men killed and 1,000 prisoners, and a great many wounded. Nicotera's force was wounded slightly. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy.

Arrived at the Italian frontier, the retreating force of Garibaldi gave up their arms, except the Papal Zouaves, who were their own property, to the Italian regulars. Garibaldi left this morning by a steamer for the island of Capri. He has no partying address, and looked old, haggard, and disappointed. The revolutionists and insurgents, however, were not broken down all over the territory. There was no French engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few who went in as volunteers. The Italian regulars, Garibaldians, deceived by the resemblance of the uniforms of the Papal soldiers to that worn by some of the French regiments in the line, say they were beaten by French soldiers.

The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great judgment in the emergency. Many of the wounded Garibaldians are here, and some few at Monte-Rotondo.

TURIN, Nov. 4.
When Gen. Garibaldi reached here on his way to Florence, the Italian officers on duty at the frontier here, Gen. Grant, drew a revolver, saying he would not resist the officers, but that he would not go willingly. Italian soldiers then fired on him, and he was hit in the arm. He was not wounded.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.
The English Minister and Embassy here have requested King Victor Emmanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently. It is said that there is no collision between the French and Italian forces.

ROME, Nov. 4—P. M.
Hundreds of wounded men are arriving here from the scene of the late engagements between the French and Italian troops. They are conveyed by special railroad trains. The Italian regulars in a very kindly manner to all, assisting in carrying the wounded to the hospitals where they are laid, weeping like women on beholding the sad spectacle. Further east, however, the Italian regulars are quiet. There are rumors also that to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

PARIS, Nov. 4.
The French Charge d'Affaires at Florence was ordered to present, on Sunday, to the King of Sardinia, an ultimatum that the Italian troops which had been marched into the Papal territory should evacuate it before Thursday evening of November 7.

ENGLAND, Nov. 4—Midnight.
The broad riot which commenced here has extended to Amsterville, situated between the towns of Exeter, where the premises of the Exeter and Plymouth Railway are situated, and Exeter, where the premises of the Exeter and Plymouth Railway are situated. Amsterville contains the well known carpet factories, with buildings for the manufacture of carpets, and Exeter, and has a very determined population of working men. The local militia has been called out to assist the police in Exeter, and reinforcements of the regular troops have arrived in the city from the naval station at Plymouth.

Several arrests have been made. Special constables have been sworn in, both at Exeter and Amsterville. The Mayor of Exeter has made a speech to the people, but the mob is still in force, and great excitement prevails in the street, even at this hour.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.
The Gazette announces that Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian Government, and that the vote in the towns in the province of Rome against the union with Italy has been discontinued.

The Italian troops have been recalled from the territory of Rome.

PARIS, Nov. 6.
The Courier de France announces that the French troops will retire from Rome to Oria pending negotiations between Italy and France. The Italian troops in the existing difficulties. The Minister says Garibaldi with his two sons are prisoners at Varazze.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.
On Sunday Garibaldi, with 3,500 men and two cannons, left his camp near Monte-Rotondo, and advanced to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter to number 6,000 men, posted in a strong position supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately fired with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians, and a desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated.

The battle was renewed at Monte-Rotondo. The Garibaldians fought with great courage, and kept up a heavy fire of shot and shell for two hours and a half, when, ex-

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic Majority in New York City 60,000.

STATE DEMOCRATIC BY OVER 20,000.

O'Brien, Tammany Democrat, Elected Sheriff of New York.

Buffalo Elects a Democratic Mayor.

The Democrats Gain Largely in Maryland.

New York, Nov. 6.

The Herald's special says: The Democratic majority in New York City is estimated at 60,000; in the city 60,000. The world has the majority in the State over 20,000. Other papers have the majority nearly as large.

O'Brien, Tammany, is elected Sheriff by a majority of 60,000. Hall is elected District Attorney.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.
Gen. W. F. Rogers, Democrat, is elected Mayor. The county has also gone Democratic.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.
The vote of this city stands: Democrats, 32,226; and Adams, 62,556. Of State Senators elected, so far as heard from, 28 are for license and only 6 for prohibition. Out of 165 Representatives 155 are for license.

John Quincy Adams was elected Representative from Quincey.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6.
The net Democratic gain in the State as far as heard from is two thousand five hundred.

The Republicans claim Fairchild elected by about four thousand, the Democrats conceding his election by about three thousand. The net gain for the Democrats is about one thousand.

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INDIANS LIVING IN WAIT FOR MACKINAC BOATS.

Treaties to be Made With Some of the Tribes.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.

Omaha dispatches mention reports that 2,000 Sioux and Arapaho Indians are camped at the mouth of the Big Horn river, waiting for the Mackinac boats which are descending.

The chief Red Cloud and Lone Horn, with their friends, would meet the commissioners at Fort Laramie, and it is said, pretend to be in favor of peace, in order to obtain the blankets and ammunition which Lone Horn would go to Fort Sully for the same purpose.

It is understood that they will only make a treaty on condition that the Powder river country be surrendered by the whites. If this is not done war will commence again, with the cry of extermination.

Information from other sources indicates that the Indians are waiting for the Mackinac boats, and are waiting for the Mackinac boats, and are waiting for the Mackinac boats.

An official dispatch from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at St. Thomas to the British Consul at this city says: "The ship which was destroyed by a terrible tornado on the 22nd of October. The steamer which was lost, the Peter and Paul, was on her way to St. Thomas, and was on her way to St. Thomas, and was on her way to St. Thomas."

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JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

DEATHS LEAVING HOME.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Per month, 90 cents
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Per year, 8.00
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MAILS	ARRIVE	DEPART
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
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St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12 M.	1 P.M.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

RAILROADS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leave Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Arrive Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Leave Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Arrive Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Leave Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Arrive Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
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Arrive Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Leave Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
Arrive Louisville	10 A.M.	10 P.M.

Regular Packets.

PACKETS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Cincinnati	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
St. Louis	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
St. Louis	10 A.M.	10 P.M.
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THURSDAY, November 1, 1867.

BRASIL.

REPORTS OF THE EMPIRE'S BEST EXPORTS

AND EXPORTS, WHOSE FIRST COUNTRY

IS BRAZIL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, 1867.

I give you the following statement, condensed from official sources, to show the results of the Herald on what the property of Brazil is predicted.

The general revenue of the empire, which, in 1826, amounted to \$3,110,117.27, in 1847-48 was \$18,183,553.45, in 1855-56 to \$31,501,722.55. The import and export duties accompanied this increase in the following manner: In 1846-47, \$12,235,035.54, in 1855-56, \$22,110,500.93. The value of merchandise imported direct from foreign countries was as follows:

General Merchandise	1846-47	1855-56
Cotton goods	\$7,828,251.00	\$13,254,880.00
Woolen goods	1,264,750.00	2,471,540.00
Wine	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00
Flour	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00
Mineral oil	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00
Hardware	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00
Butter	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00
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Butter	1,401,220.00	2,471,540.00

The increase in imports in the last twenty years amounts to \$10,000,000.

The value of articles of native produce and manufacture was:

Native Produce	1846-47	1855-56
Coffee	\$1,401,220.00	\$1,401,220.00
Sugar	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Rubber	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Tobacco	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Mineral oil	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Hardware	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Butter	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Mineral oil	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Butter	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Mineral oil	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00
Butter	1,401,220.00	1,401,220.00

The increase in the above and other articles, \$50,000,000.

The British rank as the first in the list of customers of Brazilian products, the United States as second, France third, River Plate republic fourth, Portugal fifth.

The internal revenue has also increased, being in 1846-47 \$2,156,561, and in 1855-56, \$1,911,391.

The stamp duty collected in 1846-47 produced only \$255,267, in 1855-56 to \$1,115,811.

Of commercial houses that pay taxes \$2,772 are Brazilians and 13,102 foreigners.

The annual tax of each individual, after the calculation on a total of 9,800,000 inhabitants as per last census, is only about \$2.19.

From the foregoing it will be seen that if true patriotism should always precede the country, the future of Brazil may be a brilliant one. What is wanted is intelligent labor, which can be obtained by judicious immigration—not emigration, for the word is very often ungrammatically written.

A MATRIMONIAL EPIDEMIC.

Matrimony is raging in this section with the violence of an epidemic, and we cannot but continue to chronicle from the prevailing distemper till further notice.

The symptoms of this malady differ in different subjects, but are distressing in all. It is not confined to persons of any particular age, for a gentleman of eighty-two led a blushing bride of three years, and twelve to the altar last week, in a neighboring county. Maids and widows are included, and widowers are the principal victims and sufferers. It has been aptly compared to a flood, and hopes are entertained that some chronic cases of old bachelors will be broken down days.

This railway can be safely described as a "matrimonial collector," and with foundation, requires about five thousand pounds of iron, and about twenty-five hundred tons of coal, to be consumed in the consumption of iron by railways, which kind will consequently be enormous; but, when once built, repairs must be a small item of annual expense.—N. Y. Post.

THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

The subject of representation of minorities in the Senate has been a topic of discussion since last winter, is likely to come again and to secure more attention. Confidence in their own strength and ability to resist the power of the majority has been a source of strength to the minority, and the power of the majority has been a source of weakness to the minority.

It is proposed to hold a national convention of the friends of the rights of minorities in the State of New York, to be held at the City of New York, on the 1st of January, 1868.

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THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The experience of a quarter of a mile long, elevated way in Green-wich street, beginning at the battery, is nearly finished. The track is light, yet substantial, and its appearance is ornamental.

The plan first came prominently and definitely before the public when it was recommended by the special commission appointed by the Senate of the State of New York, at the session of 1864, to report the best means for the transportation of passengers in the city of New York. The commission consisted of Mayor Hoffman, the State Engineer, Colonel Croton, and Senators Andrews, Low, and Cornell.

In their report the commission spoke as follows of the present plan:

"Among the plans for an elevated railway in the streets, that presented by Mr. C. F. Harvey, civil engineer, appears to be the most free from engineering difficulties involving the question of safety, and the least objectionable as to the application of the motive power."

The promoters of this plan ask for the privilege of constructing a half-mile line in the section of Greenwich street, as an illustrative experiment, and the commission recommended that permission be granted by the Legislature to that extent."

The effect of this approval was the passage by the Legislature of an act giving permission to the State Engineer to construct a half-mile of road, according to the above recommendation.

Soon after legislative authority was obtained, merchants and real estate owners subscribed the funds necessary to begin the work; assuming the risk imposed by law, that the road was not approved by three commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, they must take the consequences, and lose the money spent on the experiment.

A company was formed, under the title of the "West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway," and the State Engineer, Mr. Gurney is president. Mr. W. H. Appleton treasurer, and C. F. Harvey manager and engineer. Among the stockholders are many bankers, brokers, and other capitalists, thus insuring the financial success of the enterprise. These gentlemen stipulated that a complete and perfect line of half-mile should first be built for their inspection, and then, if approved by them, they gave to the State Engineer the right to extend the road the entire length of the island.

This section of a quarter of a mile is now nearly completed.

The road is built as follows: Reaching the Battery, the surface is covered with iron bolts, with washers. A stone six feet square, rises on the latter, and above this is brick masonry, which tapers to a point at the top, and is covered with a layer of iron bolts, about eighteen inches below the surface. Bolts are passed through this, which tapers to a point at the top, and is covered with a layer of iron bolts, about eighteen inches below the surface. Bolts are passed through this, which tapers to a point at the top, and is covered with a layer of iron bolts, about eighteen inches below the surface.

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